

GR 99 P 1654

Description

Intruder detection with a video telephone

5 The invention relates to a surveillance method with a video telephone system.

DE 38 27 928 discloses a video telephone apparatus which can be used to carry out a surveillance method of
10 this type. The image recorded by the camera of the video telephone apparatus is checked for changes, with respect to a previously recorded image, or for movements. If a change or a movement which exceeds a
15 predetermined amount is detected in the image supplied by the video camera, then an alarm situation is imposed. This evaluation can be carried out by a comparison of successive images or by the comparison of a current image with a stored image or else by a computation algorithm which, for example, detects a
20 movement in the running coding algorithm. If the calculated motion vector exceeds a certain threshold value, the alarm is triggered.

The triggering of the alarm causes the connection to be
25 set up to a supervisory or surveillance center to which a preconstructed alarm text or an alarm message can be transmitted. The alarm-triggering image is additionally transmitted. This enables the surveillance center to check whether the alarm was triggered by an intruder,
30 or whether a false alarm is involved, for example caused by a cat.

It is conceivable to use a wireless video telephone system instead of the video telephone apparatus. Such a
35 system operates, for example, according to the DECT standard (or the Japanese PHS standard), in which a so-called video

mobile part is wirelessly connected to a base station.

When a video telephone terminal or a video telephone system is used for a surveillance method, it is possible for the intruder to destroy the alarm-signaling apparatus before a communications link to the central security station has been set up, or at least to disconnect it from the network.

10 The invention is based on the object of specifying a secure surveillance method.

This object is achieved according to the invention by means of the features specified in patent claim 1.

15 The invention is based on the idea of immediately transmitting the alarm-triggering image sequence or the alarm-triggering image from the mobile apparatus to the base station. This transmission takes place straight away, with the result that it is practically impossible for an intruder to destroy the mobile apparatus before the image transmission. The base station then has enough time to set up the connection to the central surveillance station and to transmit the transmitted, 25 buffer-stored image there.

The invention is described below using an exemplary embodiment.

30 By way of example, a cordless telephone system according to the DECT standard is assumed to be known. Such systems and similar systems are described for example in Funkschau, Issue 13, Year 97 in the article "Comparison of DECT and PHS". Building on this, the 35 mobile part can be provided with a camera, so that a corresponding video telephone system is present for carrying out wireless video telephony. The base station of the telephone system can be connected to a

wireless or corded, analog or digital communications network.

In order to set up a communications link to said
5 communications network, a call number is input on the
mobile part, for example. Once the connection has been
set up, from the base station, it is possible to carry
out the voice and/or image communication to a remote
subscriber. Data stored in the mobile part can also
10 only be transmitted after the setup of the
communications link from the mobile part via the base
station to the communications network.

The invention is based on the immediate transmission of
15 the alarm and of the alarm-triggering image from the
mobile part to the base station.

Such a video telephone system is used for a
surveillance method, for example to combat break-ins.
20 It is of secondary importance to the invention whether
the alarm is triggered in the video mobile part or in
the base station itself. In one case, the mobile part
is continuously connected to the base station. In this
case, the recorded images are immediately transmitted
25 to the base station, where an image change or a
movement is detected. In another case, this detection
is carried out in the mobile part, and if an alarm is
imposed, the alarm-triggering image is immediately
transmitted to the base station. In both cases, the
30 image or the image sequence is present in the base
station before the central surveillance station is
dialed from the base station.

If the mobile part is destroyed by an intruder, for
35 example, the transmission of the associated image can
no longer be prevented.

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one developm
video mobile pa
infrared range.

Year	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
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This enables movement detection or the detection of image changes to be effected even when it is dark.